

Trouble Brews In Pomerania; Revolt Feared

Berlin Officials See Repetition of Kapp's Adventure in Reports of Mutiny Among the Troops

Preparing for Defense

Socialists of the Country Warned To Be Vigilant; Part of German Plot

By William Dreher
Special Cable to The Tribune

BERLIN, April 15.—Dr. Wolfgang Kapp's adventure is about to be repeated in Pomerania, officials here believe. Reports of popular unrest in that region, as well as mutinous behavior of federal troops there, are causing grave concern in government circles. Although the reports from Pomerania are rather vague, officials feel that trouble is brewing and are taking steps to meet it.

"Vorwaerts" today prints a declaration by the Socialist National Committee urging the Socialists of the country to use the utmost vigilance. The newspaper also begins publication of what it says is part of voluminous material which has fallen into its hands showing the machinations of certain army officers with various university societies in Wuerzburg.

Separatist Movement

"Vorwaerts" says the documents from which its revelations are made reveal the existence of the separatist movement, which was first pointed to by the "Munich Post." The documents printed to-day consist of the minutes of secret meetings in February, when the contemplated secession of Bavaria was discussed.

The "Tageblatt" reports that the investigations of the government already completed show that the conspiracy to overthrow the Berlin government was more widespread than had at first been supposed.

The conservative papers print reports of serious discontent among the Bavarian troops on the Rhine because of the restraints placed upon them. They are declared to feel strongly against the government, and there are threats that they will refuse to fight further. It is represented that this spirit of mutiny is spreading to other fields.

This disaffection among the Bavarian soldiers intensifies the ferment in south Germany over the disbandment of the home guards. The people there are recalling experiences with the Munich "soviet republic," and are reported not to incur the risk of repression.

Would Maintain Home Guards

The determination to maintain the home guards seems to permeate all classes, except the Communists and Independent Socialists. The official Democratic organ of Bavaria declares:

"Let the Berlin government do what partisan demands require; we Bavarians will accept no orders against our home guards."

The peasantry are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "Bolshevik Berlin."

The testimony gathered by the Eisen courts discloses 2,000 cases of pillage among the shops and homes there during the recent troubles. The inquiry has not been finished.

The prospect, as seen here, that France will yield soon to British and Italian protests and withdraw her troops from Frankfurt and other cities has inspired a feeling of reassurance regarding Franco-German relations. Nevertheless, the newspapers are printing reports that the French are extending the occupied area, disarming the

police and home guards and confiscating their weapons.

American, British and other foreign press utterances that criticize France's course are repeated here with great satisfaction, and the conclusion is drawn that France is losing the support of her friends.

Meanwhile, the Rhine situation, while improving on the surface, is regarded as unsatisfactory. The Socialists, who have been studying developments at close range, warn that the present order is "likely to prove deceptive," because the surrender of arms has been quite disappointing. He reports that less than 10 per cent of the weapons have been given up; hence, there is a feeling of great depression, because the Reichswehr forces, which have been preserving order, must withdraw.

General Watter, the government's military commander in the Ruhr district, has arrived in Berlin and is trying to convince the ministry of the necessity of further advance of the rearmament and reestablishment of drum-head courts martial.

"Vorwaerts" warns the government against granting General Watter's requests, pointing out that the military chiefs show lack of political foresight and that to revive summary courts martial would "rekindle dangerous smoldering fires" in the Ruhr Valley.

Too Much Propaganda in U. S., Says Bernstorff

German \$1,000,000 Fund Explained by Ex-Ambassador at Berlin Inquiry

Special Cable to The Tribune

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BERLIN, April 15.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, was on the stand again to-day before the sub-committee investigating the prolongation of the war, which, after a five months' vacation, held a one-hour session this afternoon.

It was suggested in one quarter that, as von Bernstorff is a candidate for seat in the National Assembly in the forthcoming elections, the session was called to help his chances by giving him opportunity to reply more fully to the testimony of General Ludendorff. The committee adjourned suddenly last November before the former ambassador could complete his narrative.

Von Bernstorff told the committee that the German propaganda fund used in America, amounting to only a million dollars, had given Germany too much father than too little propaganda. Asked whether the revelation of German plots by agents of the United States Department of Justice interfered seriously with the propaganda, von Bernstorff called attention to the statement that has been made that 99 per cent of the so-called plots were mythical.

German Mob Kills Gendarme

Attache of International Commission Is Slain at Flensburg

COPENHAGEN, April 15.—A gendarme named Beckmann, attached to the International Commission in Schleswig, was slain yesterday at Flensburg while trying to calm an angry German mob, according to advices received here. The man who killed him escaped.

There is some apprehension that this crime is the beginning of an organized movement against Danish control of central Schleswig.

Kaiserin Not Seriously Ill

Reports Grossly Exaggerated, According to Berlin Paper

Special Cable to The Tribune

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BERLIN, April 15.—"Die Taegliche Rundschau," which has been keeping in close touch with developments at Amerongen, says to-day that the alarming reports regarding the health of the former Kaiserin have been grossly exaggerated.

The newspaper asserts there are no special grounds for anxiety.

U. S. Must Aid Armenia, Says Greek Premier

M. Venizelos Believes America Has Certain Obligations to Meet in Turkey Which Cannot Be Avoided

Council to Get the Facts

Nation Must Be Financed for the Next Eight Years, Declares the Statesman

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, April 15.—America has not yet finished her rôle in the drama of the Near East, according to M. Venizelos, the Greek premier. He believes the United States has certain obligations to meet in Turkey which cannot be avoided.

M. Venizelos is in Paris en route to the San Remo conference, where an agreement is to be reached to disarm Germany; where the Adriatic kettle will bubble; where Turkey will be parceled into "spheres of influence"; where measures will be taken in connection with the league of nations to protect Christian minorities, and where the vexatious problem of Armenia may be settled and a reply drafted to President Wilson's note on Turkey.

However detached America may become in the other affairs of Europe, she cannot fail to play an active part in the Armenian settlement, according to the Greek statesman. He said to-day:

"It was America that taught the Armenians the meaning of the word 'liberty'; that first aroused the ambition in their breasts to be free. I cannot see how, on moral and humane grounds alone, she can now refuse material assistance to an oppressed people."

M. Venizelos believes the United States can fulfill its mission in Armenia without joining the league of nations. He has figures which will be placed before the supreme council at San Remo, showing the requirements in men and money needed to put Armenia on her feet. These necessities are much smaller than are generally believed.

"The reason why active American participation and cooperation are absolutely necessary," continued M. Venizelos, "is because her presence will lend us great moral support and lighten the difficulties that may be encountered. The question is one of humanity, where America, to her honor, has great responsibility. Americans have, by their sympathy toward the unhappy people of Armenia, given them the moral strength to fight for their independence, and it is from the United States that they have the greatest right to expect material help."

"I would not ask America to do any-

thing for Armenia, but I would suggest that she take her part, with the other powers, in doing an indispensable humanitarian work. Armenia's needs are really very small. She must have a certain number of troops, primarily as a moral bulwark against the hatred of neighbors. It is estimated that at the end of a year the Armenians will have an army of their own capable of defending an independent state.

Nation Must Be Financed

"I have proposed that five great powers each send one small brigade. That is all and that will be enough. Little Greece will, if necessary, send half a brigade. Altogether Armenia will want only, say, 40,000 men for one year. You see this would not be a great burden on each country that shared in supplying troops."

"Armenia also will have to be financed for the next eight years. The reports we have before us show that she will be able to take care of herself financially nine years hence. The total sum which Armenia will require during the eight-year period probably would be little more than \$50,000,000. Do you think America will refuse a fifth part of this negligible obligation? I don't."

"If we cannot after this war liberate Armenia, it would mean the bankruptcy of civilization. There is no reason why America should have to join the league of nations to undertake her share of this sacred task."

Few public men in Europe have a greater reputation than that enjoyed by Venizelos. He was recognized by those around the peace table not only as a great Greek, but as one of the few statesmen of real genius in Europe to-day. No one who sees him can fail to be attracted by his personality. While Venizelos talks he accompanies himself by quick, nervous gestures that emphasize his eloquence.

President Wrongly Informed

I asked him what he thought of President Wilson's note on the Turkish problem.

"Your President shows that he is wrongly informed on some points," was the reply. "For instance, he talks of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilissah as being eminently Bulgarian. In point of fact that is not true. I won't talk Greek figures, for you might think them prejudiced, but Turkish statistics show that only a sixth part of the inhabitants of these districts is Bulgarian; that there are 40,000 Bulgarians, as against 120,000 Greeks and 112,000 Turks."

"Since the Balkan treaty of 1913 there also has been an exchange of inhabitants, so that the Bulgarian population in these parts is even less to-day. All these questions will be settled at San Remo in a manner which we hope will be acceptable to the United States."

Lady Astor's Stand On Divorce Draws Fire of Conan Doyle

Author Points Out That Only Two Women Who Heard the Evidence Signed Majority Report

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, April 15.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to-day sharply criticized Lady Astor's speech in the House of Commons against the reform of the divorce laws. Sir Arthur has long been active in advocating the amendment of the divorce laws, and has been disappointed by the attitude taken by the House of Commons, which has shown itself less progressive than the House of Lords in according to the reforms. Sir Arthur said:

"Lady Astor must remember that only two women who heard the evidence before the commissions of investigation signed the majority report. Lady Astor hasn't heard any of the evidence, and she has no right to talk as if she represented the women in this matter."

"I think her speech did infinite damage. However, we have gone so far now that we are practically sure to win. We have had such general support in the press and in the House of

Lords, which has shown itself much more closely in touch with public opinion than the House of Commons."

In the course of the debate to-day in the House of Commons Sir Frederick Banbury, president of the Great Northern Railway, told Lady Astor if she had had more parliamentary experience she would not accuse members of saying things which were not true. The debate was on the age at which women should have the vote. Banbury said that when the present franchise act was passed it was said that women did not want to sit in Parliament.

To this Lady Astor replied: "The women didn't say so!"

Banbury retorted: "English women did."

Lady Astor, who contended that women should have equal rights with men, charged that Banbury had been trying to wreck the bill.

Lady Astor lost her seat in the House when the Speaker ruled that Sir William Joyce Hicks, who had been absent a long time, was entitled to his old place. Hicks said he had attended in the House of Commons this morning and placed his seat, but when the House convened after noon he found Lady Astor's card there. Several members contended that a woman member must accept the rules of the House without regard to sex, and the Speaker upheld them.

Smith Girls Hurt in Crush

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 15.—One person was killed and twelve injured, including six Smith College

students, late this afternoon in a head-on collision between a special trolley car carrying fifty college girls and a Holyoke-bound car on the Holyoke-Northampton line.

William Keating, motorman of the special, was crushed to death in the vestibule of the car. The cause of the accident has not been determined, but it is understood the block signal failed to operate properly.

Armenia Faces New Blow

"Reds" Report Attack by Forces of Azerbaijan Republic

LONDON, April 15.—A Moscow report received here by wireless says the forces of the Azerbaijan Republic have attacked Armenia, and that the republic of Georgia has offered to act as an intermediary.

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Russia Tan—Blucher
Tan Norwegian Grain—Wing Tip
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